

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe."
From First Statesman, March 28, 1851

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Change in Marketing Methods.

THE Statesman has previously made note of the great change which has come about in the marketing of livestock in the great producing area of the corn belt. In former years hogs and cattle were driven or hauled in wagons to railway stations there to be weighed in, loaded in stock cars and shipped principally to Chicago. Daily trainload after trainload was dispatched on each of the main roads entering Chicago, unloading at the union stock yards there.

With the divorce of the yards from the ownership of the packers and with the advent of good roads, the element of direct delivery has entered in, and the element of direct buying. Scores of buyers for the packers are scattered all over the livestock area buying the stock direct from the farmer who loads it in trucks and hauls direct to the packing house. It makes a radical change in marketing methods and is decentralizing the packing industry.

The commission houses in the central yards and the owners of the yards are protesting vigorously. Iowa for instance marketed 12,000,000 hogs last year and it is estimated that 7,000,000 of these were sold by the "direct buying method." The prices are based on Chicago prices, and the grower saves the freight charges and commission when he sells and delivers direct.

In spite of the protest this method is likely to continue. The Chicago commission houses did 7% less business in 1929 than in 1928. With the rapid spread of good roads in Iowa direct selling may increase. Iowa for example plans to build 1000 miles of paved road in 1930, making a valiant effort to catch up with the other states after many years of indifference to the value of good roads. This will mean more trucking direct to the packing plants.

Farm interests are watching the development with some uncertainty. They fear that direct buying may become non-competitive buying, while stock yards buying has been sharply competitive. The development is not altogether pleasing to the big packers however, because it plays into the hands of the small, local packing plants; forcing the large central plant to bid higher to get its stock. The packers are still having a rather hard time to make their earnings. Swift, Armour, Cudahy all show slightly less earnings than last year, and last year's profits were considered rather thin.

Thousands for Winning Coaches

THE reactions over the state to the report of offering Doc Spears \$11,500 for coaching football at the University of Oregon does not promise to be friendly. Too much money. It is magnifying the very evil that the Carnegie report inveighed against: commercializing intercollegiate athletics.

Here is the burden on the university for 1930: \$6250 to McEwan for cancellation of his contract, \$11,500 or the proportionate amount of that sum to Spears for his work during all or part of 1930. How will it be paid? Largely out of the athletic funds we are told. That means whooping it up for gate receipts. Already athletic expenses at Eugene and Corvallis are so high that the games have to be played in Portland or in California or back east in order to roll in profits. The new salary at Eugene reveals the extent to which the worship of victory has gone in our universities.

We cannot but contrast this lavish extravagance with the difficulties of providing funds for the university infirm. It has just been announced that out of the \$50,000 which the friends of the university engaged to raise to match the state's appropriation, only \$10,000 has been pledged. This is a pitiful sum, and a sad reflection on the loyalty of the university alumni. Surely the need is great enough and the university has contributed enough that its friends should rally gladly in donating the full amount requested. Private colleges like Willamette have done much better than that in matching contributions. The executives of the university say they hope to raise the \$40,000 in some large donations, which may be done; but even so it does show a lack of support from university alumni and friends.

"Captains of Industry"

AS the Eugene Guard ably points out, the investigations of the lobby committee of the senate reveal the gullibility of the leaders of industry. It says: "Business men who pinch operating expenses down to the last scrap of scratch paper open their purses wide for lobby fees." That is very true. Business executives who are masters of production and selling ends of their own lines of business seem babes in the woods when they get to dealing with legislative bodies or with the general public. They fall for all manner of bait from clever self-salesmen who seldom are able to deliver.

The lobby investigation has shown these lobbying gentry with incomes running into the hundreds of thousands of dollars, living in luxurious idleness in Washington, D. C. The major job they have is to keep up the deception of their principals so there may be no cut-off in their retaining fee. We think one reason for the readiness of business men to buy gold bricks from itinerant "publicity" men, contact men, "attorneys," professional "fixers" is because they can think only in terms of money. Dealing in dollars, leaders of industry think all that is necessary to accomplish some end whether it be a favorable tariff, election to office, or some good contract, is to pour out money to tricksters who live by their wits.

The Guard expresses the hope that the "lesson sinks in on Big Business." The hope is a pious one, but we fear an empty one. The proportion of suckers behind mahogany flat tops is as big as anywhere else, and a new crop is born with periodic frequency.

Washington sheepgrowers are preparing for the annual visit of the shepherders and promise not to be caught like last year when the shepherders "trimmed the owners as well as their flocks." These shepherders are a singular fraternity and have their own scales and working conditions like a union. The growers depend on these shepherders who travel north with advancing summer, only this year the growers don't want to be fleeced out of their fleeces.

A Seattle probate judge cut the undertaker's claim against an estate from \$1100 to \$600. A judge has just as much duty in protecting an estate against ravenous undertakers as against greedy lawyers.

Feed the birds.

WHAT WILL THE OUTCOME BE?



BITS for BREAKFAST

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Monday, Jan. 13:

The Bits man yesterday was shown through the orange empire by a Los Angeles relative with a Franklin car whose the vegetable gold of the present outtranks the golden streams of the days of '49.

Through San Bernardino, home of the national orange show, through Colton, hub city of the orange industry, through Redlands and threading Smiley Heights, where one saw the green groves laden with the golden fruit, in thousands of acres, bordered in the background with high hills covered with snow, and through vineyards, one of which is the largest in extent in America, the journey proceeded; part of it in a rain storm that would do the Willamette valley in its wettest mood full credit.

But the main feature, to the Bits man, was the world famous Mission Inn at Riverside, where the Mission Play had part of its inception, in the mind of Frank Miller, master of that historic super hotel for the tourist and the student. Mr. Miller had returned from a tour in which he witnessed the Passion Play at Oberammergau. Coming back to America, he sought Dr. Henry Van Dyke, who was occupying the chair of English literature at Princeton university. He begged Dr. Van Dyke to undertake the task of writing the play, "Seek a man in your own state," said Dr. Van Dyke. "I should have to live out there at least four years before I could feel fit for such a work."

Mr. Miller returned to California and sought Dr. David Starr Jordan, the president of Stanford university, and asked his advice. "Why," said Dr. Jordan, "you have the man right under your nose there in southern California, the only man who could write such a play, John Steven McGroarty." So Mr. Miller domiciled the author in the hospitable Mission Inn at Riverside, and after months of intensive labor the task was completed. The Bits man cannot take time to describe the Mission Inn. It would need many newspaper pages. There is nothing else like it; it could not be duplicated, with its thousands of historic relics, many hundreds of them of early California. Many Oregonians have visited it. Ask any one of them to attempt a description, and you will get an idea of what the writer means in what may have occurred to you as the extravagant words you have just read. The Bits man talked with Mr. Miller. But more of this at some other time.

Now for a resumption of the theme of the water situation in California, and especially southern California. Water is everything here. Without water this section would be a desert. With plenty of water it would be a paradise of plenty, and Los Angeles might grow into one of the world's biggest cities—perhaps the world's greatest city, as its boomers predict it will become; who, by the way, have already platted (and largely sold) enough lots to make this prediction a reality—with plenty of room to spare.

present rate of the city's growth, all the farmers will have to be denied irrigation water within five years.

But another 100 second feet of water may be secured in this project from the Mona lake district and other sources along and beyond the end of the pipe line, and condemnation and other proceedings are going forward with this in view. This would save the situation for some of the farmers, if it could be hurried. But it is not easy to hurry, with so much red tape that must be unwound to quiet all the rights that exist and arise in such cases. The pipe line will carry the extra 100 second feet, and there is ample storage capacity already provided for, to conserve it. The extra 100 second feet would make a great element of safety. With a normal rain and snow fall for a few years, and extra 12 months supply might be gathered, to insure against the possibility of a water famine (and a disaster) in some long continued dry season, which may come any year.

Also the present 150,000 horse power of electrical energy would be increased in greater proportion than the increase in the volume of water, as was said a few days ago, through the elimination of an obstacle that would be done away with along with the conclusion of the condemnation proceedings.

This is one of the great assets of Los Angeles in getting her water supply from the high mountains. It enables that city to supply cheap power to industries. Without this, Los Angeles could not grow as it has been growing. There would be nothing for the extra people to do. These new industries, coming to get advantage of cheap power and light, are what are making Los Angeles grow—along with the fact that Los Angeles is "industrially free"—that is, it is not dominated by labor unions. (This is not an argument against or for labor unions; it is a mere statement of fact.)

That is the situation. With 100 more second feet of water, Los Angeles can keep on growing for, say, 10 years more. But most of the growth will be at the expense of the back country farming sections, which will be deprived not only of the privilege of getting more land under irrigation, but will be compelled to do without the irrigation water they have been getting.

There is no other source in this water shed that Los Angeles can get. It cannot go to any other water shed that is available in California, for the other California cities and their farmers need all the water they have or can get; yes, vastly more than they have or can get.

Those who have read the Bits column know that, last year, Mr. Noble, owner of the Skyline orchard near Salem, brought the information that the water table in the irrigation wells of all California had then gone down an average of 10 feet, and that it was going down more every year.

A man in official work in this connection, in Los Angeles, told the Bits man a couple of days ago that Mr. Noble was too conservative. He said the average was more than 10 feet last year, and is still lower now. He said that in one important farming district the fall has been 80 feet! That is, the farmer in that district who must pump his irrigation water has been obliged to extend his pipes 80 feet, and increase the capacity of his pumping machinery proportionately—and his

total pumping charges in like or greater proportion.

President Hoover pumps all the water for his 2000-odd acre farm above Los Angeles, where he markets many of his products.

(Tomorrow this discussion will be continued.)

Solicitation For Magazine Exposed

Solicitation of advertising for a police magazine has been carried on in Salem the last few days, business men report. No authorization for such solicitation has been issued by the Business Men's league or the chamber of commerce. Representatives of the same magazine were here about two years ago on a similar mission.

Statesman subscribers have received \$1563.58 from the North American Accident Insurance Co. This amount has been paid to accident victims who hold the \$1 policies issued to subscribers.

LIVESTOCK OUTLOOK IS DECLARED BRIGHT

DENVER, Jan. 17.—(AP)—The pitch of optimism was sounded today in the livestock industry, expressed by federal officials, producers and packers who addressed the opening session of the 33rd annual convention of the American National Livestock association.

Rapid strides in scientific marketing, greater protection for the American stock man against Mexican and Canadian competition, assistance from the federal farm board and cooperation from allied interests were viewed as aiding in the growing prosperity of the livestock industry.

One of the important objectives yet to be attained, said Victor Culbertson, Silver City, N. M., president of the association, is a uniform standard of grades for beef. "We have done everything possible to secure an adequate appropriation from congress for beef grading," he said. "And if this can be secured the service should be extended to as many of the large cities as possible. We do not believe that complete success can attend our efforts until a uniform standard is adopted. With a dozen or so names all supposed to designate the top grade, there is bound to be confusion in the mind of the consumer. A government standard, designated by name or number should be used by all packers. Trained graders, licensed by the government, paid by the packers with government inspection at intervals and penalties for misbranding, should fully protect the right of all."

SEARCH CONTINUED FOR LOST AVIATOR

NOME, Alaska, Jan. 17.—(AP)—Pilots Pat Reid and Ed Young were scheduled to take off tomorrow in the two Fairchild planes here for Teller, Alaska, to engage in the Eielson-Brian rescue, provided weather conditions were favorable.

Repair work was being rushed on the Fairchild flown here yesterday from Unalakleet by Reid, the plane having been damaged in a forced landing. It was believed that repairs would be completed in time for the proposed flight tomorrow. The other Fairchild was flown here recently by Pilot Matt Nieminen.

From Teller the aviators intend to take off for North Cape, Siberia, where the fur trading ship Nanuk is locked in the ice. Carl Ben Eielson and Earl Borland were flying to the Nanuk November 9, when lost.

The fliers will take a large quantity of gasoline in cases to Teller, which will serve as the Alaskan base of the rescue expeditions.

LABOR TROUBLE RENEWED
NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan.

RIGHT FOOD FOR SICK WILL SPEED RECOVERY

Take Special Care in Preparing Food for the Person

Who Is Ill and Serve It Attractively, Urges Authority, Listing the Varied Diets.

By ROYAL S. COPELAND, M. D.

United States Senator from New York.
Former Commissioner of Health, New York City.

MANY persons write to ask about the diet for the sick. Perhaps a few suggestions along this line will not be amiss. Food for the sick must be well cooked and with little seasoning.

The doctor will order a particular form of diet. But he may be so busy he forgets to give you details. Perhaps this grouping of diets will help:

The liquid diet: This consists of a variety of broths of chicken, lamb, beef, oysters and clams. Gruels, milk, buttermilk and malted milk are included. Likewise, egg-nogs with various flavors, cream soups, koumiss, orange and grape juice are in this group, as are vegetable broths, cocoas, and, in some cases, tea and coffee.

The soft diet: In connection with the liquid diet, one could serve soft cooked eggs, milk toast, custards and junket, and tapioca pudding. Also we may include mashed bananas or apple beaten with the white of egg, floating island, rice pudding, ices, cooked cereals, tomato juice or soup, almost any vegetable puree, jellied broths, fruit juices, prune whip and stewed fruits.

The semi-soft diet: This includes both the soft and liquid diets as given, together with solid foods which can be easily digested. It may include crisp bacon, ice cream, baked apples and soufflé. The light diet: This might include all foods we have mentioned, with other vegetables added, with the exception of cabbage, dried peas or dried beans. It would include fish, lamb, sweetbreads, steak, tongue, with light desserts.

The special diet: This should be taken charge of by your physician. Where such food is required he will write out the details.

For the sick person, none but the best of foods should be served, and cleanliness in preparing them should be strictly observed. Serve small portions on the prettiest china in the house. It will often work wonders in the invalid's appetite, if he can eat at all. Savory dishes and tinkling china ought to gain your invalid's interest.

All the dishes may be made most delicate and attractive. It is important to do away with the monotony so often experienced in the meals of the invalid. Desserts both colorful and nourishing can be frozen in the electric refrigerator, or in your own freezer, and are refreshing for the invalid if the doctor approves. These are a few suggestions in a field where the opportunity for discussion is almost unlimited. It takes time and effort to supply the special dishes a sick person can eat. But such feeding hastens recovery.

Answers to Health Queries

P. A. M. Q.—Why do I have blood blisters on the roof of my mouth? I wear a partial plate and keep it clean.

A.—It is possible that the plate is not fitted correctly. Consult your dentist.

WILSON M. Q.—How can I reduce? I am fourteen years old and five feet five inches tall.

A.—Weight reduction is merely a

P. E. S. Q.—Should a person with dry eczema eat special food?

A.—Yes. Abstain from starches, sugar and coffee. For other information send a self-addressed, stamped envelope and repeat your question.

HENRY W. Q.—Does the removal of the tonsils affect a singer's voice?

A.—No. Does the removal of the adenoids affect a singer's voice?

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Big kernels in small shells

In addition to the advertisements of the big department stores, of the grocery and hardware stores, of the millinery, clothing and shoe stores, there is another kind of advertising that is being read more and more by readers of this newspaper. That kind of advertising is the Classified Columns.

A man or woman wants a job. They read the "Help Wanted" columns and probably insert an advertisement of their own under "Positions Wanted." Employer and job seeker soon get together to the benefit of both. A man may want an automobile—possibly he cannot afford a new car, so he looks in the "Used Car" columns and finds just the car at the price he can afford to pay. Some one has lost a pocketbook, valuable papers or even a pet dog. The "Lost and Found" columns soon bring loser and finder together.

The Classified Columns are so arranged that any one can readily find what he seeks quickly—business news, machinery and tools, household goods, horses, dog, cats, canaries, etc. They enable you to locate what you are looking for in short order. So in reading advertising do not overlook the classified columns—the individual advertisements do not take up much room, but like the meaty nut they may contain a big kernel in a small shell—just for you.

Read the advertisements for
your own good... classified columns as well as
display advertisements